THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1830. NO. 12.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday.) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood —all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¾ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¾ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIRE-BED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7¼
6d, - -	6¼
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d. & 12d. nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d. & 8d. nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on, which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment.)

19 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
June 1, 1830—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 25 Wood street. July 10—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses.) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NEW SOUVENIRS.

THE TOKEN for 1831, and THE PEARL for 1831, with splendid Engravings; just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co No. 95 Market street. Oct. 22—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of ill health, and inability to attend to a so widely extended sphere of business, is desirous of selling the Paper Mill, now in complete operation, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines, and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power.—Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficient quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are of brick, and very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscriber, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate, is also a range of two story brick buildings, with a stone basement story, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of its inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser: a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscriber may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: he wishes to dispose of it from the reason, *only*, that his residence is too remote from it to enable him to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention, and the bulk of the business of the firm, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had at any time. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. James Howard, the manager of said mill. Terms of sale, and all other information, may be had by addressing *H. Holdship & Son*, Pittsburgh.

H. HOLDSHIP.

The following papers will insert the above semi-weekly for three weeks:—New York American, Boston Courier, Baltimore American, Philadelphia National Gazette, Hartford Courant, and National Intelligencer, Washington City.

October 19—tf.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—*Also*, SOVEREIGNS, GUINEAS, NAPOLEONS, DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD—for which the highest price will be given. GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 22, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale two adjoining lots in the town of Fallston, at the lower falls of Big Beaver, extending more than two hundred feet along the Beaver Creek and running back to the hill in the rear of the town, embracing a valuable stratum of stone coal, the whole breadth of the lots. There are erected on them a Saw Mill, two Frame Dwelling Houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop, with a tilt-hammer and fixtures complete; all of which are now occupied, and profitably employed. Ten Shares of Water, being *one tenth of the whole water power at the Lower Falls*, will be sold with the above property, if desired, or any portion thereof. Terms of sale will be liberal.

TOWNSEND, BAIRD & Co.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1830—4w

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 20, 1830.

LAMEDIN'S MUSEUM.

THE public are respectfully informed, that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, which has lately undergone a thorough change in its arrangements, *with an accession of many new and valuable specimens*, DUNLAP'S

SPLENDID PAINTING
OF
CALVARY,
OR,
The Moment before the Crucifixion,

will be exhibited in the gallery of the Museum for A FEW DAYS, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

This splendid picture, painted on upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SQUARE *feet of canvass, and containing more than one hundred figures, the size of life*, is universally acknowledged to be Dunlap's master piece, and is the most magnificent picture ever exhibited in this city. Admittance to the whole, 25 cents. October 15, 1830.—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do. do.
Bookbinders,	do. do.
Trunkmakers,	do. do.
Saddlers,	do. do.
Striped Bindings.	

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION.—SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,000	3,000
50		1,000	50,000
66		500	33,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
112		50	5,600
112		40	4,480
224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
15400		10	154,000
18040	prizes, amounting to		$366,080

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	$2 50	Eighths	$1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

October 26, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

30,000 DOLLARS.—50 OF 1,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,000	3,000
50		1,000	50,000
66		500	33,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
112		50	5,600
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224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
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Whole Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	$2 50	Eighths	$1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 26, 1830.

Poetry.

From the New England Review.

THE DYING.

Oh! bring me flowers—my dearest,
And wreathe them in my hair,
The beautiful—the fairest ones—
And let them wither there,—
Wild-rose, and the fragile lily—
The blossoms of a day,—
And twine them on the brow of one
As perishing as they.

I may not see them growing
In wild-wood or in glen,
I may not tread upon the green
And fragrant earth again;
Yet leave the casement open,
That the blue and blessed sky,
The tree-tops, and the pleasant hills,
May greet my closing eye!

And gather ye around me,
The friends whom I have loved—
The eyes that ever shone with mine—
The hearts which I have proved
In calm unweeping sorrow,
Oh, let the loved draw near,
And let each low, familiar tone
Fall on the dying ear.

I know that death is near me,
And yet I fear it not—
It is but shedding sun-shine on
The shadows of my lot—
A welcome from the spirits,
Of the pure and sin-forgiven—
The lifting of the curtain-fold
Which shadows Earth from Heaven!

J. G. W.

From the York (U. C.) Courier.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTION;

Or the Gratitude of an M. P.

BEFORE.

Ah, my good fellow, are you here?
Old friends I should remember surely;
How is the wife and children dear?
I never saw you look so purely.

I trust you'll vote for my return—
Your interest, may I hope to claim it?
How can I serve you, let me learn?
I'm sure you've only got to name it.

Hollow professions still degrade,
The truth at all times should be spoken,
And promises that once I've made,
I take good care are never broken.

But you know well that I'm sincere,
When my poor services I tender;
Then speak without the slightest fear,
And to your wishes I'll surrender.

AFTER.

Now, honest fellow, prithee go,
Nor thus with your petitions worry;
For just at present, you must know,
I'm in a most confounded hurry.

I never promis'd you, not I,
So dont keep up an endless pother:
And I've got other fish to fry
Than listening to your tedious bother.

I wonder you were not awake
To candidates electioneering:
But I'm return'd, and no mistake,
And must request no interfering.

Now if you thus annoy me still,
The new police know where to put you;
And once for all I must and will
Beg leave decidedly to cut you.

Miscellany.

TROTTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The celebrated American horse Tom Thumb, whose feat of trotting one hundred miles in harness in little more than ten hours, over Sunbury common, excited so much astonishment some time back, again made his appearance in the sporting world on Monday, and performed a task scarcely less surprising, and certainly unprecedented in the annals of trotting in this country. It appears that, shortly before Mr. Jackson, the late proprietor of this nonpareil in horseflesh, quitted this country, he sold him to Mr. Osbaldestone for a very high figure, and Mr. O. has ever since used him as a common hack in his buggy. Some time since, the subject of trotting being on the tapis in a sporting circle, Mr. O. proposed backing a horse, bona fide his own property, to trot sixteen miles in harness within the hour, and to be himself the driver.—This challenge was immediately accepted by a gentleman high on the turf, who betted six hundred to four against the performance, which had never yet been accomplished by any horse in this country. Articles to this effect having been drawn up, Mr. O. further offered to take four to one that with the same horse, and on the same day, he trotted sixteen and a half miles within the hour—a match which was also made by another gentleman, who backed time to a large figure. The month of August was appointed for the decision of these undertakings, Mr. Osbaldestone having the choice of day and ground, with an understanding that he was to give a fortnight's notice to the parties with whom the matches were made.

At the proper season, notice was given to the backers that the match would come off on the 30th of August, within a short distance of Cambridge. The ground chosen was eight miles and a half on the Trumpington road, towards Royston, commencing at the Stone bridge just out of the town; the horse was to go the eight miles and a half out, then turn and come back to within half a mile of the starting post, thus completing the given distance, and, in finishing, having his head towards home. Over this ground, which was accurately measured for the occasion, Tom Thumb took his daily exercise, so that he became perfectly familiar with the road.

The umpires were Mr. Willan for Mr. Osbaldestone, and Mr. Lawton for the backers of time.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Osbaldestone drove Tom Thumb from the Greyhound, in the same match-cart in which he did his former task of 100 miles, which did not weigh quite a hundred weight, and which had undergone some judicious alterations. He was dressed in a green silk jacket and white hat, but did not carry a whip. The harness was new and extremely light, but the condition and appearance of the horse was far superior to that which he exhibited in his former feat. Mr. Osbaldestone evidently had him in perfect command, and his docility was the theme of universal praise. The cloud of horsemen by which he was surrounded drew back on reaching the starting point, and, at the given signal, away he went, Mr. England, with a stop-watch, riding close to Mr. Osbaldestone, so as to guide the necessary speed Nothing could be more easy and graceful than his pace. Trotting competitors there were none, and yet all the time Mr. O. evidently held him hard in hand, and had but to speak to quicken his movements.

At the turn of the first eight miles and a half, which was accomplished with perfect ease, and in the space of about half the width of the road, thirty minutes and two seconds had elapsed, so that he had twenty-nine minutes fifty-eight seconds to do the remaining eight miles. He was now in the highest spirits, and full of play, and his master having encouraged him with a few words, he increased the rapidity of his movements, put his followers still more upon their mettle, and by the stop-watches at the end of the sixteen miles, had just five minutes to spare, thus doing the first part of the match in fifty-five minutes, and having five minutes to do the remaining half mile. It was in vain, however, that his spirited driver endeavored to slacken his pace—he pulled away like a trump, and closed his labors, accomplishing the full sixteen miles and a half in three minutes and a quarter under the time stipulated thus proving to demonstration that he could have done the seventeen miles and a half, if necessary, within the hour, and this without the slightest symptom of distress, for his master had some difficulty in pulling him up to have his mouth sponged, and he set off immediately after for his stable, almost as fresh, although not so cool, as he started. The conclusion of the match was hailed with loud cheers, and the best judges who witnessed the incredible speed of this little animal (for he is scarce more than fourteen hands high) expressed their unqualified astonishment at his powers. It was calculated he accomplished two of the miles on his way home in but a few seconds over the five minutes. On going back to his stall he was well groomed, ate a hearty meal, and there is no doubt could have accomplished the same task over again on the same afternoon.—*London paper.*

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

From the National Gazette.

William Frederick, King of the Netherlands, is the eldest son of William the fifth Stadtholder, descended from John, the youngest son of William III. His present Majesty was born at the Hague on the 24th of August, 1772, and consequently was 58 years old the 24th of last August. His mother was a Princess of Prussia. From his early years he was distinguished by habits of study and industry, evincing little relish for the frivolities of a Court; and since his accession to the sovereignty, he has been frequently pointed out as that Monarch of Continental Europe, who profited most by the lessons of Providence during the awful vicissitudes that accompanied the French Revolution. In 1791, being then a Lieutenant-General in his father's army, he married his cousin, the sister of the reigning King of Prussia, who gave birth to the present Prince of Orange, in 1792.

The National Convention of France having declared war against the Stadtholder in 1793, William Frederick was appointed commander in chief of the Dutch army, in which he displayed considerable talent, and in 1794 captured the fortress of Landrecy, with a garrison of 7000 men, which had formerly held out against Charles V. and Prince Eugene. After this brilliant triumph, the Emperor placed the Austrian forces in the Netherlands under his command, which raised his army to 40,000 men; with which he raised the siege of Charleroi, compelling the French, after an obstinate contest of seventeen hours, to recross the Sombre. In 1795, however, the French army became so powerful, that all Holland was compelled to submission, and the Stadtholder, with his family, including, the present King, sought an asylum in England. By the treaty concluded at Paris between France and Prussia, in 1802, Fulda, Dortmund, and other petty towns in Germany, were assigned as an indemnity to the House of Orange, for the relinquishment of their claims on Holland, and almost immediately after, the Stadtholder transferred the new acquisition to his eldest son. William Frederick immediately took up his residence at Fulda, in the midst of his new subjects, and devoted his whole attention to their happiness.

On the breaking out of the war between Napoleon and the King of Prussia, which was decided by the single battle of Jena, William Frederick accepted a command in the Prussian service, and was, in consequence, at the termination of the war, deprived of his sovereignty. He then lived with his family in privacy at Dantzic until the breaking out of fresh hostilities between France and Austria, when he accepted a command under the Archduke Charles, and was present at the battle of Wagram, in 1809. Some time after he again visited England; and when the Dutch, encouraged by the success of the Allies, resolved to separate themselves from France, they unanimously offered him the sovereignty of the United Provinces, and in March, 1814, a Charter of Liberty was solemnly sworn to by the Prince and Deputies of the Provinces. The Congress of Vienna having afterwards determined to incorporate Belgium with the United Provinces, in 1815, William Frederick was proclaimed King of the Netherlands, and made his public entry into Brussels in the month of April, 1815, and in the month of September of that year—the battle of Waterloo, in the meantime, having, as was supposed, secured the stability of his throne—he was proclaimed William I. King of the Netherlands.

MAUCH CHUNK.

From the number of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts for October, 1830.

The River and Canal.

At evening, we found a fine hotel in this wild gorge, where there is scarcely room for the house, which, in the rear, is overhung by the mountain, while the roaring Lehigh rushes by in front. This roaring is increased by a dam which, with many others, was erected some years ago, for the purpose of improving the navigation by producing still water above; the arks passed through sluices which could be opened and closed at pleasure, and were not expected to return, being broken up and sold at their places of destination. Since the construction of the canal, the dams have a more limited use, although they will answer a valuable purpose in some part of the river, by producing still water, and there is in such cases a towpath along the bank, so that the river becomes a substitute for a canal; the latter is however here chiefly relied upon, and it is obvious that in a river so rapid and turbulent as this, requiring for the purpose of making still water, numerous dams at very short intervals, such an arrangement must be inconvenient, and therefore, a canal has been constructed at great expense along its banks, and that not only because it admits of navigation both up and down stream, but also for safety and certainty; for property sunk in it, (a rare occurrence compared with the frequent accidents in the river,) is easily recovered, but in the river it is usually lost. Some dams are however still necessary in the river, to raise the water for feeding the canal, and in some parts of the river there is no need of a canal, as the river, made still by the dam, answers the purpose very well. The comparative advantages of canal and still water river navigation must depend entirely upon the circumstance of particular rivers; had the Lehigh been a quiet stream, with a gentle descent and few obstructions, so that a dam would have made still water for many miles above it, and therefore a few dams, with long intervals, would have answered the purpose; then, by short canals and locks, enabling boats to pass securely either way, up stream or down, without encountering the danger of sluices, a secure and desirable navigation might have been obtained, as it now exists for ten miles in that river. The experiments that are now making in various parts of the United States, will enable the public to judge which mode is preferable, in particular cases, and when to combine both modes, by preferring the one or the other, in different rivers or in different parts of the same river, as circumstances may require.

The canal along the Lehigh is a noble work; the banks are firm, and lined chiefly with stone; the locks are twenty-two feet wide, and one hundred long, and are constructed of hewn stone, laid in hydraulic cement, and faced with plank. This canal, which is sixty feet wide at top, and forty-five at bottom, with five feet water, follows the Lehigh to its junction with the Delaware at Easton; the distance is forty-six miles, thirty-six of canals, and ten of slack water pools; the ascent from Easton to Mauch Chunk is three hundred and sixty-four feet; there are fifty-four locks, and nine dams.

At present, the coal is carried to Philadelphia in temporary flat boats, called arks, which at Easton are launched into the Delaware; but as soon as the canal which is now constructing along the west bank of that river, is finished, which will be the present season, there will be a complete canal navigation from Mauch Chunk to Bristol, eighteen miles above Philadelphia, and the whole distance from the mine to Easton will be fifty-five miles, including the rail way of nine miles on the mountain: the length of the Delaware canal is sixty miles, so that the whole distance from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia is one hundred and twenty-four miles. The improvements above Mauch Chunk are for a descending navigation only.

Scenery.

May 13.—Fog and rain obscured the wild scenery of the valley, but did not retard our visit to the mine. We ascended the steep which forms the termination of the Mauch Chunk mountain, nearest to the village; it is called Pisgah, not without some propriety, for the view which it affords, although bounded on every side by near mountain ranges, is highly interesting, and forms a combination almost unique.

The rail-road on the mountain leading to the mine, and the chute as it is called, by which, at a great angle, the coal wagons descend to the Lehigh, presenting a scene of busy industry, first attract your attention, and then the zigzag defile in the mountain, with the rapid river, and the serpentine canal, which at the remoter extremity are cut off from view by the winding course of the double barrier; then, another gorge branching off from the first, stretching away to the right, enlivened by a rapid rivulet, and containing on one narrow street, most of the dwelling houses of the village; then, another turn to the left, by which the Lehigh passes at your feet, are scenes of active labor, in constructing, launching and filling the coal arks; in casting iron for the mines and rail ways, and in other modes of industry relating to the local objects of the place; on all sides, the grand ridges and precipices of wooded mountains, a thousand feet high, grouped in apparent confusion; and, as we saw them, hung around with the drapery of clouds and mist, sufficiently broken to admit the sunbeams, which tinged the rugged masses of vapor, and the mountain ridges, with iris hues; all these objects presented a combination of grandeur, beauty and variety rarely surpassed.

The Rail Road.—The Chute.

May 14.—As we made two visits to the mine on two successive days, the observations of both days may be blended.

The rail road commences at the Lehigh river, and ascends at the rate of one foot for three and a half of the slant; the whole ascent to the top of the promontory is two hundred and fifteen feet, and the slant is seven hundred feet. This part is for the descent of the coal wagons from the main railway to the river. There is at the top of the hill, a building, containing the machinery by which the coal wagons are governed in their descent. The most important part of it is a large cylinder or drum, revolving horizontally, and serving to wind the rope or small cable which governs the wagons; the latter are rolled in by hand from the main rail way, and are placed in a correct line of direction, with the inclined plane, called the chute; this is affected by pushing the wagons upon a horizontal circular platform, lying even with the floor, and which, by revolving horizontally on a perpendicular axis, instantly brings the wagon into the proper position, from which they are launched upon the inclined plane, and then they descend by gravity; the rapidity of their progress is checked by the weight of the ascending empty wagon, which being fastened to the other end of the rope, and moving on a parallel rail way, but on the same plane, necessarily runs up hill as rapidly as the loaded wagon runs down, and when it arrives at the top, it is transferred to the upper rail way by turning the circular platform in the manner that has been described. Accidents have been rare in this descent, but the wagons have sometimes deviated or broken loose, and one man has been killed. They are now guarded against by a very simple, yet ingenious contrivance. The rail way is double until the most rapid part of the descent is passed, when both ways curve and unite in one. Should a wagon then break loose, its momentum will be so great as to prevent its following the curve, and as soon as it reaches this spot it is thrown out, overturned, and lodged on a clay bank formed for this purpose below. Farther down, a bulwark is constructed, overarching the railway, in order to intercept the loose coal, as it flies from the wagon. A key at the proper place makes each wagon take its own road on leaving the common one. The delivery of the coal into the arks is effected by a contrivance, at once very simple, ingenious, and effectual. The ark, which is a large flat bottomed boat or scow, lies in the river, at the foot of the inclined plane, and the wagon, on arriving at this point, makes a sudden pitch into a downward curve in the rail way, and a projecting bar that secures the lower end of the wagon, which, for this purpose, is hung on a horizontal axis, knocks it open, and the coal slides down a steep wooden funnel, into the ark; the impulse given to the latter by the falling coal, causes the flat boat to recede rapidly from the shore, and thus the coal is, without manual labor, spread evenly over the bottom of the ark. The arks contain each about twelve or thirteen tons; there is, at present, a loss upon them at the rate of a dollar a ton, and they will be discarded this summer, as soon as the canal along the Delaware is finished, and regular canal boats will be substituted.

The arks are composed chiefly of pine boards, put together in cross courses, with straight and smooth edges and joining surfaces, and secured by nails. They are made very rapidly, usually the same day that they are filled with coal. As they depend chiefly for the tightness of these vessels upon the accuracy of the joints, there is an ingenious contrivance used here, by which a long joiner's plane is, by the machine, drawn the length of the board, at a single movement, and unavoidably produces a correct surface, which of course fits another in the same way. When the boards are nailed in their places, they are pressed close together by machinery, and then the nails are driven. There is also a machine for raising the boats from the floor, one edge resting upon it, so that the workmen can go under them. Although they will be soon disused in this place, they may be useful elsewhere, and the ingenious contrivances by which they are so rapidly constructed may be applicable in other cases.

The Main Railway.

It has only one track, and is nine miles long to the mine, and eight miles to the highest point; its branches and sidling cuts are four and a half miles more; it descends at the rate of 100 feet in a mile. There are two places for turning out, made, as usual, by a curved railroad lying against the main one, and forming an irregular segment of a circle resting upon its chord. The railway is of timber, supported by cross pieces of the same, and the rail is shod on the upper and inner edge with flat bar iron. It was laid down with surprising rapidity, for it was actually in use within little more than three months from the time when the timber was growing in the forest.* Its cost was something more than $3000 a mile.

A traveler makes the excursion to the mine with very little fatigue in a pleasure car, which is drawn on the railway by horses, and the journey up occupies only one hour. You can descend into the mine in the car, but it is usual to leave it at the summit level and descend on foot.

This great excavation is at the termination, and nearly on the summit of the Mauch Chunk mountain. Nothing can be more obvious and intelligible than this mine. They have removed the soil and upper surface of loose materials, and come directly down upon the coal or upon the rocks which cover it.

The Mine.

The mine at Mauch Chunk occupies an area of more than eight acres, and the excavation is in platforms or escarpments, of which there are in most places two or three. The coal is fairly laid open to view, and lies in stupendous masses, which are worked, under the open air, exactly as in a stone quarry. The excavation being in an angular area and entered at different points by roads cut through the coal, in some places quite down to the lowest level, it has much the appearance of a vast fort, of which the central area is the parade ground, and the upper escarpment is the platform for the cannon. The greatest ascertained thickness of the coal is stated to be fifty-four feet; in one place it is supposed to be one hundred feet thick; but that which is fully in view is generally from twelve to twenty or twenty-five, and even sometimes thirty-five feet. Several banks of these dimensions are exposed, interrupted only by thin seams of slate running parallel with the strata. The latter are inclined generally at angles from five to fifteen degrees, and they follow, with great regularity, the external form of the mountain. In some places, they are saddle or mantle shaped; in some positions they and the attendant strata are wonderfully contorted, twisted and broken, and in one place, both are in a vertical position, while at a little distance they return to the general arrangement. It is impossible to avoid the impression that some great force has disturbed the original arrangement, and either elevated or depressed some of the strata.

The various entrances to the mine are numbered. At No. 3, there is a perpendicular section through all the strata down to the floor of the coal, and the graywacke, the slate and the coal are all raised on edge; the strata are in some places vertical, or curved, or waving, and they are broken in two at the upper part, and bent in opposite directions.

Has subterranean fire produced these extraordinary dislocations? It would seem to favor this view, that the graywacke has, in some places contiguous to the coal, the appearance of having been baked; it appears indurated; it is harsh and dry, and it is inflated with vesicles, as if gas, produced and rarified by heat, was struggling to escape.—The appearance is, in these respects, very similar to that which was described in vol. xvii. p. 119 of this Journal, as exhibited in connexion with the trap rocks near Hartford, Connecticut, although it is less striking.

It is obvious that whatever causes have produced the peculiar forms of these mountains and of their attendant strata, have given the same form to those of the coal. Some figures will be annexed, sketched on the spot, by Mr. George Jones, from which the order and form of the strata will be easily understood.

There are railroads leading through the mines for the purpose of conveying the coal to the main road, by which it is to pass off to the great railway leading to the river; and the refuse coal rocks and rubbish are also made to descend in cars, by gravity, to the different points at which such materials are discharged down the side of the mountain. These railways are continued over the valleys, and the rubbish being thrown down at the end and on both sides, has already formed about a dozen artificial hills, shaped like a very steep roof, and terminating almost abruptly in a great descent (hundreds of feet) down the mountain. These cars are guided, each, by one man, who, at the proper place steps off, knocks open the end of the car, and thus the load falls.*

Besides the incombustible rubbish, there is small and inferior coal enough here, to supply the fuel of a great city for many years; the pieces are, however, too small and too much mixed with stone to be worthy of transportation to a distance; but could they be employed in any local manufacture, such as that of bricks or of lime, they would turn to great account.

We were pleased to observe that in the village of Mauch Chunk they employ the small coal in burning lime; it does not choke the furnace, because the fragments of limestone, being angular and of considerable size, preserve the cavities necessary for ventilation.

As bricks are made abundantly and of such excellent quality near Philadelphia, it is not probable that they could be carried to that city from this distance, but perhaps the time may come when it can be done with advantage, or when they will be needed for towns that will rise in this region.—Clay appears to be abundant here and of good quality, and were it worked up with the refuse anthracite, especially with dust, as recommended by Dr. Meadie, it might be a source of much advantage.

Two new mines have been recently opened within a mile of the large one: they are very promising in their appearance, and in connexion with that now wrought, they present an inexhaustible supply of fuel.

Descent from the Mine.

The coal is conveyed to Mauch Chunk village, in wagons running upon the railway. Fourteen of them, containing each one ton and a half of coal, are connected by iron bars, admitting of a slight degree of motion between two contiguous wagons; a single man rides on one of the wagons, and by a very simple contrivance, regulates their movements; a perpendicular lever causes a piece of wood to press against the circumference of each wheel on the same side of the car, acting both ways from the central point between them, so that by increasing the pressure, the friction retards or stops the motion, and as all the levers are connected by a rope, they are made to act in concert. The traveler is much interested in seeing the successive groups of wagons, moving rapidly in procession, and without apparent cause; they are heard, at a considerable distance, as they come thundering along with their dark burdens, and give an impression of irresistible energy: at a suitable distance, follows another train, and thus three hundred tons a day, and some days three hundred and forty tons,† are regularly discharged into the boats as already described. At first they descended at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, but they were obliged to reduce the speed, as it injured the machines, and by agitating and wearing the coal, involved the driver in a cloud of black dust. The empty wagons are drawn back my mules; fourteen wagons to eight mules; twenty-eight mules draw up forty-two coal and seven mule wagons, and the arrangement is so made that the ascending parties shall arrive in due season at the proper places for turning out. The same is true of the pleasure cars, which are allowed to use the railway; only they must not interfere with its proper business, and should they do it, it would be at their peril, as they might be crushed by the momentum of the descending wagons. When they happen to be caught out of their proper place, the drivers make all possible haste to remove them out of the railway track, but they carefully avoid these meetings, and they rarely happen unless the cars go out of their proper time.

The mules ride down the railway; they are furnished with provender placed in proper mangers, four of them being enclosed in one pen mounted on wheels; and seven of these cars are connected in one group, so that twenty-eight mules constitute the party, which, with their heads all directed down the mountain, and apparently surveying its fine landscapes, are seen moving rapidly down the inclined plane, with a ludicrous gravity, which, when observed for the first time, proves too much for the severest muscles.

They readily perform their duty of drawing up the empty cars, but having once experienced the comfort of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures, not even the sharpest whipping, can ever induce them to descend in any other way.

The return of the traveler, in the pleasure cars, is so rapid that it is not easy entirely to suppress the apprehension of danger; we performed the 8 miles from the summit in thirty-three minutes; should an axle-tree break—an accident which sometimes happens with the coal wagons—it would be impossible that the passengers should escape unhurt, especially in the turnings of the road and in places where trees, rocks and precipices allow no safe place of landing. All danger would however be avoided by checking the motion, so that it should not exceed eight or ten miles an hour: and this is easily done in the same way as that practised in the coal wagons. Happily no accident has yet occurred. It would be prudent at least to require the manager to check the motion of the car at the steepest places; but these are the very situations where he chooses to make a display of cracking his whip and cheering his wheels, instead of his horses, and the increased impulse, given by gravity, as he relaxes the pressure of the lever, when the car springs forward, like spirited horses at the word of their master, makes the illusion almost complete.

The proprietor informed us, that the pleasure cars generally do not go so fast as is mentioned above; that they are carefully and frequently inspected, and they are made of a strength which places them beyond the danger of breaking by ordinary use;—when going at the rate of twenty miles an hour they can be stopped within a distance of fifty or one hundred feet, by the breaks attached to them.

On the whole, whether we regard scenery, science, comfort, amusement, or health, Mauch Chunk may be presented to every intelligent traveler as a point of peculiar attraction and gratification; and its extraordinary combination of rare and strange features, grouped in a wild and almost savage spot, partially softened and subdued into civilization and comfort by man, cannot fail to excite and to satisfy an increasing public curiosity.

* Begun in January, 1827, and finished in May following: more than 100,000 tons of coal have been transported upon it, and its use, during the time of the year when the canal was open, has never been interrupted, a single week, since it was constructed.

* In some instances the cars have run off from the end of the railway, and the men who govern them have been thrown down the mountain, but as they fall among loose rubbish the accidents have not proved fatal.

† *One day's work at Mauch Chunk, between Sun rise and half past four P. M.*—Three hundred and forty tons of coal quarried at the mines, loaded and brought on the railroad, nine miles—unloaded from the wagons down the chute, and loaded into boats. The *boats* for this coal *all built* the same day, and within the above mentioned time. Forty thousand feet of lumber sawed in one day and night. They create the freight, and build and load the vessels all on the same day.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—FROM MR. DANE'S APPENDIX.

As the words *compact, federative compact*, and *consolidation*, have long and often been applied, by all parties, to the Constitution of the United States, and, for forty years, one great party has viewed it as a *federative compact* among the States, and the other great party not as such a compact, but, in the main, national and popular, it may be well, in the outset, to state what is meant by these terms. A *consolidated* government has been, and may be defined, to be one "founded on the consent, expressed or implied, of the people of the *whole nation*, which operates in all its departments, directly upon the people," *as individuals*, and not in their *political* state capacity. Different is "the consolidation of the Union," mentioned by the Convention, in its circular address. This only meant to strengthen the Union. A *federative* government has been, and may be described to be one, which "is composed of several independent states, bound together for specific national purposes, and relying, for the support and efficiency of its operations, on such states, in their *political* capacity, and not upon their citizens *individually*," —that is, a government *completely federal* and *federative*, founded wholly on a federative compact, acts and operates entirely through the *medium* of the authorities of such States, and one *completely* consolidated never so acts and operates, but entirely on the citizens or subjects, *individually* and *directly*. Probably, therefore, no federal republic ever existed completely federative, or completely *consolidated*. If the Constitution of the United States was created by compact, then it was ordained and established, as a statute or ordinance is, by the American people, "as one people or nation," and may well be called a *popular government;* because, wholly created by an act of the people in their original sovereign capacity.—Though the General Government be so ordained, *by one people*, still in one sense it may be *federal*, as it may act through States, and on States, partially sovereign, and not on *individuals*, directly, in cases more or less numerous, as the people may have placed more or less power in their General Government, and to operate more or less directly upon individual persons. Hence, it is obvious in our system, those words, compact, confederacy, confederation, federative compact, consolidation, popular, national, state rights, state sovereignty, federal sovereignty, &c., must be used with some limitations, expressed or understood. We find that Congress, as early as September 19th and 27th, 1775, acted directly on *individuals*, in several cases, so on the principles of consolidation; as, in advising the merchants of all the *United Colonies* not to import British goods; also, in *resolving* that no goods should be imported (by individuals) after a time named, and that those imported should not be used or sold. Soon after, Congress resolves so operated on *individuals* in other cases. It is material to bear in mind that extensive powers were exercised by Congress, on *popular* principles, before state powers in fact existed. We find no *state* powers, in fact, nor any evidence of a federative compact, among the Colonies, even by Congress using its authority as a medium of action, until May, 1775. Until April, 1775, most of the Colony legislatures continued and acted under the Colony charters. Before July 4th, 1776, Congress levied land forces, commenced a navy, and conducted all the operations of the war—erected a post office department—emitted bills of credit, asserted the rights of the people, *as one people*, to take their *station as one Nation*, not *stations* as *several Nations*, to which they were entitled. After Congress met in May, 1775, it exercised mixed powers, a small part on *Colonies*, and then on *States*, and nearly the whole on *individuals*, as their journals will show.

One object in this inquiry is, to examine some extraordinary opinions expressed in the Senate of the United States in January, February and March, 1830, and in Jefferson's Writings.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Edmund Randolph, dated August 18th, 1799, charged the Judiciary with audacious, barefaced assumption, in holding that the common law is "in force, and cognisable as an existing law," in the federal courts, without the adoption of Congress, and so infinitely beyond their power to adopt, the extent of which assumption he totally misunderstood as he does the principles on which those Courts use the common law. He says, "before the Revolution, the *Nation* of Virginia had, by the organs they then thought proper to constitute, established a system of laws"—of common law and chancery. "When, by the Declaration of Independence, they chose to abolish their former organs of declaring their will, the acts of will already formally and constitutionally declared, remained untouched. For the Nation was not dissolved, was not annihilated; its will, therefore remained in full vigor; and on the establishing the new organs, first, of a Convention, and afterwards a more complicated legislature, the old acts of national will continued in force, until the nation should, by its new organs, declare its will changed. The common law, therefore, which was not in force when we landed here, nor till we had formed ourselves into a Nation, and had manifested by the organs we constituted, that the common law was to be our law, continued to be our law, because the Nation continued in being, and because, though it changed the organs for future declarations of its will, yet it did not change its former declarations, that the common law was its law. Apply these principles to the present case. Before the Revolution there existed no such Nation as the United States; they then first associated as a Nation, but for special purposes only. They had all their laws to make as Virginia had on her first settlement as a Nation; but they did not proceed as Virginia had done, to adopt a whole system of laws ready made at their hand. As their association as a nation was only for special purposes, to wit, for the management of their concerns with one another, and with foreign nations, and the states composing the association chose to give it power for those purposes, and no other; they could not adopt any general system, because it would have embraced objects on which this association had no right to form, or declare its will. It was not the organ for declaring the national will in these cases. In the cases confided to them, they were free to declare the will of the Nation to be the law, but till it was declared, there could be no law: so that the common law did not become *ipso facto* law on the new association. It could only become so by positive adoption, and so far as they were authorized to adopt."

On this long and obscure clause, the following remarks, among others, may be made:

1st. Mr. Jefferson is correct in holding, that a people may change their form of government, yet retain their laws and their delegated power, legislative, executive, or judicial, undiminished; but, by express words in the new form, they may increase or diminish it. This principle I shall apply to the General Government, in the three forms in which it has existed. 1st. The *Revolutionary*, commencing in 1774, and ending March 1st, 1781, when the Articles of Confederation were finally ratified. 2d. Under these Articles of Confederation. 3d. Under the Constitution. But to change the form, and retain their laws and power delegated, there must be no change of the source of that power, and not a total change of allegiance, as there was in our Revolution, from the King of Great Britain to the Government of America.

2d. He evidently is in an error, in considering, as he does, *Virginia a complete nation*, in her colonial condition,—*her own sole law maker;* for he does not notice, in any manner, her dependence on, or connexion with, the British Government.—Whereas she was so dependent and connected, that her citizens owed allegiance to the King, and had but one of three branches of legislation, and that one was in their representatives; so that they alone could not enact any law; and they had no executive or judicial power independent of her British condition and connexion. I shall pursue the subject of colonial limitations farther, when I shall come to the consideration of Senator Rowan's opinion, that Delaware *is* as sovereign as Russia. I will here only add, that Jefferson's exalted idea of her colonial and state sovereignty or power, led him, in drafting the declaration of Independence, often to use the word *States* so improperly, that Congress struck it out in each case, and declared these *United Colonies* are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent *States*: Further, if the colony of Virginia was a *nation*, the thirteen colonies were *thirteen nations*, and now according to this doctrine we have twenty-four nations, and the Union as the twenty-fifth.

3d. As to the common law, he clearly thinks the federal courts assumed it at large. The case however is not so. They practised on the principles of the common law, on two grounds, in a limited manner; first, on the 34th section of the judiciary act of September 24th, 1789, which provides—"that the laws of the several states," except, &c. "shall be regarded as rules of decision, in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply." These state laws include the common law, as it exists in each state. The federal courts can use it as far as it applies to federal cases under this section. 2d. When this common law so applies, the federal courts can use it, in some few federal cases of necessity, on the same principles those courts adopt the whole system of equity from scores of English and American reports, not acts of Congress; for there are none on the subject. If he had been a better lawyer he would not have charged the courts with audacious, barefaced assumptions. We observe another error. Virginia made no declaration of Independence, so did not, *thereby*, abolish former organs. Congress declared and made the 13 Colonies free and independent States, including Virginia, and absolved her from her allegiance to the British crown. There was no act in Virginia to dissolve this allegiance; but Congress dissolved it.

It is understood that neither Congress nor the Federal Judiciary ever thought of adopting the common law generally, but only as applicable to Federal cases, of necessity and usefulness, and mostly on the above section, on the very principles upon which the state courts adopt the common law, without statute enactments, as necessary and proper in cases within their jurisdiction. Next, American statutes, state and federal, are enacted, and our constitutions are ordained, with reference more or less to the common law: for instance, the jury trial, without such reference, would have no meaning in our statutes, or Constitution. Our bills of rights are but an epitome of parts of the common law, of which all these bills are an epitome.

Mr. Jefferson omits that important feature in the Constitution, whereby the laws and treaties made under it, operate on *individuals*, not through the medium of *state governments*, which make it so far not *compact* but one *entire government*, ordained by the whole American people, as *one people, popular* and *compact* in a small degree.

Choctaw Treaty concluded.—To gratify the anxiety which, we are aware, prevails with a great portion of our readers to learn the result of the negotiations late pending with the Choctaw Indians, we this day issue an extra. After thirteen days of most fatiguing duty, the Secretary of War and General Coffee succeeded in the object of their mission. On the 28th ult. a Treaty was agreed to and signed.

The Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to remove beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years are to possess them in fee. The country is to be at any time surveyed when the government please, but no sale is to take place, previous to removal; until then, no person is to settle in their country. About 5,000 Indians were in attendance. —*Nashville Gazette.*

We understand that Mr. Vaughan, the British Ambassador at Washington, has despatched Circulars to the Governors or Collectors of the British Colonies, announcing the arrangement which has been made respecting the West India Trade, &c. It is possible the British Ports may be open on the receipt of these Circulars. We wish one of them had been published here, that our merchants might have known whether they could safely despatch vessels or not. We conceive, however, that our Government would have given the information, if in its possession.—*Boston Palladium.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	5†
Bacon, lb.	6 a 8§	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6†
Coals, bush.	3½†	8d	6¾†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6¾
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4d	8†
Cheese	5½ a 6§	other	5 a 6¾†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13½a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10½ a 12§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$3 75 a $4§	paper hang's p.	37a55
Feathers	32§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4½ a5†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2 25 a $2 50†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½a3*
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1830.

We have selected, from the National Gazette, a very interesting account of the improvements at Mauch Chunk, written by Professor Silliman, and originally published in the *Journal of Science and Arts* for this month. We have not yet seen the Journal, and of course have not read the whole article from which this description is extracted.—The Professor expresses the opinion that the mines of coal are inexhaustible, and declares that "the sun and the Pennsylvania anthracite mines will burn out together."

OHIO ELECTION.—We do not yet know precisely the result of the Gubernatorial election in this state. Returns from forty counties, including two in the Western Reserve, place M'Arthur about 1400 ahead. The impression is strong that he is elected.

The editors of the Beaver Republican say, "*if our information be correct, every man* who voted for the Indian bill is re-elected."—We regret to find the editors of that paper so poorly informed upon those matters which they should communicate to their readers. In many of the states, the elections have not yet taken place, and of course the friends of the Indian bill in those states cannot be re-elected.

Perhaps, however, those editors meant to say, that where the elections have occurred, "every man who voted for the Indian bill has been re-elected."—Even after putting this most favorable construction upon their words, we are again constrained to say, either that they are poorly informed, or willing to misinform their readers. The elections are over in Ohio, and Shields, the *only friend* of the Indian bill in that state, is defeated. The elections are also over in Pennsylvania, and the editors of the Republican will learn, in due time, that Messrs. Scott and Sterigere, *two* of the *seven* who disgraced the land of Penn by voting for the Indian bill, *have not been re-elected;* and that John Scott, *another of the seven*, has been defeated by Robert Allison. Miller, who voted *against* the Indian bill, has also been defeated—His vote was strongly urged in his favor; but the current was so strong against Jacksonism, that this single honest, virtuous vote could not save him, and John G. Watmough, still more decidedly opposed to the Indian bill, is elected in his stead—so that, in Ohio and Pennsylvania alone, four friends of the Indian bill have lost their seats in Congress. The majority in favor of the bill was 102 to 97: add the four new members to the minority, and the vote would now stand 101 *against* and 98 *for* the bill. We ask the editors of the Republican, in their own words, if "this don't look like not outliving the 'deep damnation' of the Indian bill?"

But, exclaim those editors, Mr. Gilmore is re-elected.—Well, so he is, and we are sorry for it. But let us see whether he has any thing to boast of: Two years ago he was elected by an almost unanimous vote; now he is re-elected by 4744 out of 12,000, being a little more than one third of the whole number. Mr. Denny beat him 1552 votes, while he beat Stewart and Ayres each less than 700 votes; and his majority over the lowest of the five candidates was less than eleven hundred votes, although that person (Mr. Forward) was scarcely viewed as a candidate in one of the four counties. Out of Mr. Gilmore's own county, Mr. Forward received more votes than he did.

The editors of the Republican account for the large vote which Mr. Gilmore received two years ago, in a way which is probably correct, but which will certainly not be very gratifying to the vanity of that gentleman. If we had made the suggestion first, the editors of the Republican would probably have been very wroth; but as it is *original* with them, we trust we may, without offence, repeat it. The following are their words:

"Last election, Stevenson and Wilkins ran in opposition to each other, and *the friends of each took Mr. Gilmore*. This accounts for the large vote he then received."

So that Mr. Gilmore's large vote was not owing to the number of his friends and admirers, but to the circumstance that the friends of Wilkins and Stevenson used him as a man of straw. This was very kind of the friends of Mr. Stevenson, but by voting for this man of straw, they managed to defeat their *first choice*.

In another column, we give a list of the members of the next Congress from Pennsylvania, distinguishing the new members with asterisks. It is perhaps true that not more than one of the twenty-six was elected avowedly as an Anti-Jacksonite, but it is also true that *at least* eighteen of them are decidedly opposed to veto messages and Indian bills, which are the favorite and characteristic measures of the present administration of general government. Indeed, we will not be surprised to find that Messrs. Gilmore, Ford, Ramsey, and Crawford, will stand alone in supporting the Indian bill. They deliberately committed themselves, last winter, by voting for that measure, and cannot very consistently change their votes.

In relation to the veto message, we cannot positively say that Mr. Gilmore was favorable to it, although his conduct when that message was under consideration was very suspicious. The following is a brief history of this matter:

On the 28th May, the question before the House was, will the House, on reconsideration, pass the Maysville and Lexington road bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President as expressed in his veto? The previous question was called by Mr. Kennon, and was carried by a majority of 105 to 76; *Mr. Gilmore being present*, and voting *in favor* of the previous question, and Mr. Denny *against* it. The previous question was then put, viz:—"That the House, on reconsideration, do agree to pass the bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding:" when there appeared 96 ayes and 92 nays. Two-thirds of the House not agreeing to pass the bill, it was rejected. Of the Pennsylvania delegation, Mr. Denny and eleven others voted with the ayes, and four with the nays, Mr. Gilmore *being now absent*, although he had a few minutes before voted for the *previous* question, which he well knew would produce an immediate decision of the *main* question.

It was a pinching question with our Butler representative, whether he should vote against the dictates of his own judgment, the opinions of our greatest statesmen, and the interests of his constituents, or against the veto of General Jackson.—Either alternative was unpleasant: he therefore again went to Harrisburgh, or elsewhere, to attend to his own concerns.

Sheep.—In England it is estimated there are forty-five millions of sheep: in France thirty-six: and in Spain, the country of the Merino, only fourteen.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

CONGRESS.

1st district,	Joel B. Sutherland,
2d	Henry Horn,*
3d	John G. Watmough,*
4th	Joshua Evans,
	William Hiester,*
	David Potts, Jr.*
5th	Joel K. Mann,*
6th	John C. Bucher,*
7th	Henry A. Muhlenburg,
	Henry King,*
8th	Peter Ihrie, Jr.
	Samuel A. Smith,
9th	Philander Stephens,
	James Ford,
	Lewis Dewart,*
10th	Adam King,
11th	William Ramsey,
	T. Hartley Crawford,
12th	Robert Allison,*
13th	George Burd,*
14th	Andrew Stewart,*
15th	T. H. M'Kennan,*
16th	Harmar Denny,
	John Gilmore,
17th	Richard Coulter,
18th	John Banks.*

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, Oct. 21.

CASE OF GEORGE WILSON.

At the opening of the circuit court of the United States yesterday morning, Mr. DALLAS moved that day be fixed for passing sentence on the indictments to which WILSON, the mail robber, had pleaded guilty.

On the question being asked, whether there was any objection to the motion, Mr. KANE, who had been formerly assigned as one of Wilson's counsel, remarked that he found himself embarrassed by the situation he was placed in. He said that, after Wilson's conviction and sentence at the last court, considering his professional connexion with him as terminated, he had yielded to what had seemed to him the general wish of the community, as well as to his own clear impressions of public policy, in recommending him to the clemency of the executive; that one of the prominent grounds of his recommendation had been, the continued liability of Wilson to the punishment of grievous imprisonment; that the same consideration had been urged in the different memorials from the citizens: and that it had been at least impliedly acquiesced in by Wilson, as the condition on which the President should be solicited to spare his life.

The pardon had been made accordingly. It recited, in its preamble, the language of the memorialists, and was obviously intended to leave Wilson still liable to imprisonment on each of the charges now before the court. Under these circumstances, Mr. Kane said, it would not comport with his ideas of fairness and duty towards the executive, the community, or the court, to take advantage of the phraseology which had been employed in framing the pardon, to claim for it a more extended operation. He should not, therefore, now offer that instrument to the judicial notice of the court. He added, that he had not thought it necessary to present to Wilson's mind the different questions which had suggested themselves to his own, while examining this subject:—But he referred himself to the court for their instruction, if, in their judgment, the interest of public justice, or the rights of the prisoner, required of him to pursue a different course from that he had indicated.

Judge BALDWIN admitted the difficulties of the counsel, and the propriety of the course, which, under the circumstances, he had marked out for his own conduct; but he said that the pardon was, in fact, before the court, and he did not think they could omit to notice it.

Judge Hopkinson expressed a doubt, whether the pardon could be considered as before the court in this case, unless formally pleaded in arrest of judgment. He reserved himself upon this point.

Saturday morning was then fixed for hearing the argument of the District Attorney on the question.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

From the Baltimore American.

As this kingdom is of comparatively recent formation, and its geography may not be familiar to many of our readers, we here insert a brief description of it from Worcester's Gazetteer of 1823:

Netherlands, km. Europe, constituted in 1814, and consisting of 18 provinces: 7 Dutch, formerly called the Seven United Provinces, or Holland, viz:—Holland, Utrecht, Zealand, Guelderland, Friesland, and Groningen; 1 German, viz. Luxemburg; the other 10 Belgic, formerly called the provinces of Belgium, or Netherlands. The Romans called this country *Belgium*, or *Gallia Belgica;* the French called it *Pays-bas;* the Spaniards *Pays-baxo;* the Germans *Niederlande;* and the English *Netherlands*, or *Low Countries;* so named from its situation with respect to High Germany: Population in 1817, 5,226,859; square miles, 24,337.

Provinces.	*Population.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Capitals.*
North Brabant,	294,111	1,744	Bois le Duc
South Brabant,	441,422	1,404	Brussels
Limburg,	292,187	1480	Maestrict
Guelderland,	243,077	2,018	Arnheim
Liege,	354,050	2,173	Liege
East Flanders,	600,184	1,042	Ghent
West Flanders,	519,400	1,442	Brugess
Hainault,	430,166	1,683	Mons
Holland,	747,666	2,088	Amsterdam, Hague
Zealand,	111,108	588	Middelburg
Namur,	156,375	916	Namur
Antwerp,	287,347	1,015	Antwerp
Utretcht,	107,602	504	Utretcht
Friesland,	176,554	1,052	Lewarden
Overyssel,	157,228	1,293	Zwol
Groningen,	135,641	778	Groningen
Drenthe,	46,479	788	Assen
Luxemburg,	225,816	2,292	Luxemburg

Towns.—The Hague and Brussels are the two residences of the King and his Court. Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, are most considerable commercial towns.

Government.—The Government is a limited hereditary monarchy. The Constitution was formed in 1814, and bears a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The Parliament is composed of two houses. The lower house consists of 110 members, elected for three years by the people; the upper house consists of not less than 49, nor more than 60 members, 40 years old or upwards, named for life by the King.

Religion.—The established religion of the Dutch provinces is the Calvinist, and of the Belgic provinces the Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. In the Dutch provinces the Dissenters are numerous, and all the clergy, whether Calvinist or Dissenting, receive their salaries from the public treasury.

Finances, &c.—The annual expenditure is nearly £7,000,000; the revenue about the same: the national debt £140,000,000, stock generally at 2 or 2½ per cent. The military force 50,000 regulars; the marine 12 sail of the line and 25 frigates.

Foreign Possessions.—The possessions are, 1st in Asia, Java, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Malacca, Macassar, and factories in Coromandel and Persia; 2d, in Africa, 13 small forts on the coast of Guinea; 3d, in South America, and the West Indies, Surinam, and the Islands of Curacoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin.

Trade and Manufactures.—The Netherlands have for several centuries both in trade and manufactures, taken the lead of the neighboring States. Their linens, lace, woollens, leather and silks, were known several centuries ago throughout Europe. Holland was formerly the emporium of the East India trade, but has lost much of its commerce since its connexion with France.

Welland Canal Navigation.—The schr. Winnebago, Capt. Bill, from Oswego, N. York, bound to Cleaveland, Ohio, laden with merchandise and salt, passed up the Welland Canal, with perfect ease and safety, on Monday last. This vessel is the first that has attempted its passage through this important communication between the lakes, with a full freight, bound from one U. States port to another.—*St. Catherine's U. C. Sept. 29.*

From the New York Atlas, October 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Salem*, arrived this day, we have a London paper of the 8th ult. Paris dates are to the 6th. The combinations of the printers and the consequent difficulties in publishing the Journals had not ceased—although after the publication of an address and a petition against mechanical presses, most of them are said on the 6th to have returned to their labors. Legal proceedings had been instituted against the ringleaders.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the call of Gen. Lafayette, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Government had signified its readiness to recognise the S. American States, and to enter into commercial treaties with them. The condition of the free colored population of Guadaloupe and Martinique had been taken into consideration. M. Alex. Laborde urged the necessity, now that they were moderating all aristocracies, to moderate "the most stupid of them all—the aristocracy of the skin."

Count Lobau, as Ambassador from France to Prussia, had been presented to the King, and was well received.

The London Morning Chronicle asserts its confident belief that England was informed of the determination of Austria and Russia not to interfere in French politics, before its own recognition of King Louis was made.

The last accounts from Spain are symptomatic of some speedy crisis. Spanish constitutionalists who had been abroad, are returning to their native land, and will be in readiness to embrace the first opportunity to re-assert their rights.

Such are briefly the principal articles of news furnished by this arrival.

The statement we lately made on authority of the Journal of Commerce, that the Duke de Broglie, of the Ministry, is a Protestant, appears to be incorrect, The only Protestant among the Ministers is M. Guizot.

From Gibraltar.—The brig Smyrna, arrived at Boston, sailed from Gibraltar on the 17th ult.—The Boston Sentinel contains extracts from Gibraltar papers to the 11th.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 6.

It is said that the French troops have evacuated Bona, and left the place in charge of the Governer, on his paying a yearly tribute, as was agreed upon with the Bey of Oran; and further that Gen. Bourmont was waiting for his successor (General Clausel.) Mere treasure was occasionally discovered, and the total amount of what had been found is said to be very considerable.

SEPT. 10.—H. M. ship Revenge, (arrived 9th, in 9 days from Algiers) confirms our last accounts. Marshal Bourmont was still waiting for his successor, and the Arabs from the interior continued in a hostile attitude at no great distance from the town.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Constitutional Law.—"One Nathan Dane," as Mr. Senator Hayne of South Carolina, with singularly bad taste, called the author of the ordinance for the government of the North Western territory, has recently published an appendix to his great law work; in which he expresses his views on some controverted questions of constitutional law. An extract from that appendix is published in to-day's paper, which bears hard upon the construction given by Mr. Jefferson, to one of these questions—respecting the assumption by the Supreme Court of the United States that the common law is in force and of obligation in the federal courts. The discussion is interesting, at least for lawyers.—*N. Y. American.*

Among the visiters at the seat of Government at this time, is the Hon. Thos A. Stayner, of Quebec, Deputy Postmaster General for British North America. We understand that his visit is of an official character to the Postmaster General of the United States, with the view of facilitating the inter-communication between the two countries.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It is stated by Mr. Niles, in his Register, that the whole export of flour from the United States to the British West India Islands, when those ports were open to our shipping, and taking the year when the export was greatest, very little exceeded the quantity of flour imported into Providence, Rhode Island, last year.—*Richmond Whig.*

Capital Trial.—Oliver Watkins was tried at Brooklyn, before the Superior Court of Connecticut, for the atrocious crime of murdering his wife, and found guilty. This is the second trial and conviction for the same crime. After the first conviction an application was made to the Legislature in his behalf, for a special law or resolve granting a new trial, on the ground that new evidence had been obtained which was not heard on the first trial. On the second trial the court were occupied in the trial three and a half days, and every effort was made in his defence, but no new facts were produced which were material, and he was a second time pronounced guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the second Tuesday of August next.

In the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday morning, George H. Smith was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of 500 dollars, for passing a counterfeit note, and committing forgery on the Bank of the United States. Calvin J. Carpenter was also sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of three thousand dollars for passing a counterfeit note on the same bank. Judge Baldwin forcibly expressed the determination of the court to exert all the means within its power to suppress the commission of this crime, which had become so common in the United States.—*Philad. Inq.*

The Austrian Consul General has published a notice to Captains of vessels trading with the Austrian ports, the object of which is to communicate the following resolution of the government under which he acts, dated 26th June, 1826.

"Art. 1. Any slave, from the moment he treads the soil of his Imp. and R. Majesty, or even merely steps on board an Austrian vessel, shall be free."

Terrible.—The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

Murder.—The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Republican says, a person named Young was brought to that place on the day before, and lodged in jail, on a charge of murdering a young girl of the name of Catharine M'Illroy, living near Middletown.—He had completely severed her head from her body, by cutting and hacking her neck with his knife.

Our Election.—The result of our election has somewhat disappointed us. Mr. Pettigru, the candidate chosen by the Union Party, suffered a defeat, much to our dissatisfaction and regret.—The object of the party, however, in one sense, is completely obtained; the candidate chosen, Col. Cunningham, being also opposed to the dangerous notions of Convention and Nullification. We wait impatiently for the returns of the Representative ticket. The result we have no doubt will be favorable to the cause of Union—and this is our aim. Of one thing we feel perfectly sure: no candidate favorable to Convention will, in our opinion, be elected. The following is the result:—Total for Cunningham, 1268; total for Pettigru, 1243; majority for Cunningham, 25.—*Charleston Courier of October 14.*

A Damper.—A young man, just from the country, lately volunteered his services to gallant a young lady home from a party. On the way he cudgelled his brains for some interesting topic of conversation to amuse her with, but in vain; he could hit on nothing until they met several cows, when the swain said, with much simplicity of manner, "Now, is'nt it strange what a motherly appearance a cow has?" To which the lady replied, "I do not think it strange, sir, that a cow should have a motherly appearance to a *calf*." The beau was silent during the rest of the walk.

It is stated, in the Paris Annales de Chamie, that a few pinches of flower of sulphur thrown at short intervals upon the coals or wood burning in the fire place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney. A wet cloth should be hung before the fire-place. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose three or four yards above the top.

The Juvenile Key.—This is the title of a little paper published in Brunswick, Me. by two children, one but seven, the other but nine years of age. The typographical execution is good, and highly creditable to the industrious publishers.—The project is a good one, the example still better.

The Ohio Canal loan of six hundred thousand dollars was taken last evening by Messrs. Prime, Ward, King, & Co. at the price of one hundred seventeen and 57-100 dollars, for each hundred dollars of six per cent. stock. The stock is payable at the pleasure of the State after 1850, and the rate is equal to an interest of about 4½ per cent. The aggregate offers amounted to nearly six millions of dollars.

We are authorized (says the Journal of Commerce) to state that the whole amount of the Ohio Canal Debt, previous to the contract of last evening, was three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, and no more, except a small amount borrowed by the State from her own School Fund.—*N. Y. American, Oct. 16.*

Tunnels.—These constructions were also known in former times. Strabo reports that a tunnel had been made at Babylon, under the Euphrates, from the royal palace to the temple of Belos, fifteen feet long and twelve feet high. The breadth of this river was, at the spot described, a stadium (655 feet.) But Herodotus mentions that the Euphrates was turned in its course at the time the tunnel was made.

It was always taken for granted by the enemies of Catholic Emancipation, that nearly a hundred Catholics would be returned for Ireland at the first election after the admission of the Catholic body to seats in Parliament. The result of the elections in Ireland is now so far ascertained, that we may ask, Will there be one hundred Catholics returned from Ireland to the new Parliament? No.—Fifty? or forty, or thirty? No; nor twenty—nor even ten. What the exact number may be is not yet certain, for the elections are not finally closed; but this is certain, that the Catholic members for Ireland will be more than four and less than eight, and that of this formidable phalanx one who sat in the last Parliament (Mr. Callaghan) was returned by the Orangemen. If one hundred Catholics were actually returned, provided they were independent members of Parliament, we should have been well satisfied; it but is useful to note the actual result, that those who apprehend danger to the Church from the efforts of a united body of desperate Papists in the House of Commons, may set their minds at rest for the present, and consider the Church respited at least till the next general election. Having seen the effects of the emancipation of Catholics, we may ask what the question which formed the watch-word of parties for the last thirty or forty years really amounted to?—*London Globe.*

Isaac, or Iky Sparks, as he was commonly termed, lodged on one occasion in a house with a Scotch doctor, who amused his leisure hours by learning to play on the fiddle. These gentlemen, it must be remarked, were not upon the most amicable terms; the Scotchman turning up his nose at Sparks as a "vagabond spectator;" and the latter retorting by calling him a "legal vampire," since he lived by the death of other people. The doctor made it an invariable rule to rise at daylight to practise, about which time the convivial Mr. Sparks was getting into his first nap. As their rooms were adjoining, it was a necessary result that Sparks lost his sleep; and it soon became another, that he should lie awake to meditate revenge. He did not like to leave the house (perhaps he could not:) but he resolved, if possible, to expel this fiddling *Macbeth* "who murdered sleep," and was instrumental to his annoyance. One morning, he heard Mr. M'Intosh, the doctor, desire Judy, the servant, who waited on both of them, to go out and buy him a pennyworth of rosin for his "fiddle;" and as she passed his door, he called her in, and inquired her errand. "Sure I'm going to get some ros'n, Mr. Sparks, for Mr. M'Intosh's fiddle." "Ros'n, ros'n, you crachur!" says Sparks, "and isn't ros'n you are going to ax for, Judy, arrant nonsense?" "Arrah, Mr. Sparks!" "Ros'n's Latin, my jewel: the shopkeepker won't understand you!" "Latin! och sure, Mr. Sparks, I know nothing of Latin; will your honor tell me what am I to ax for?" "Say you want a piece of stick brimstone, darling; that's English to spake, and good Irish in the bargain." The girl complied with his direction, procured the brimstone, and returning to Mr. M'Intosh, presented it to him.—"You dom b——h!" exclaimed the Scotchman, "what ha' ye broot me?—what do ye ca' this?"—"Brimstone, sir!" "Breemstone! did I na send ye for roosin?" "Plase your honor so you did; but Mr. Sparks told me that brimstone was the raal thing to ax for." Foaming with rage, away flew the doctor into Isaac's room, (who was listening to the result) and demanded of him how he dared to interfere with another person's affairs, and alter his commands to the servant? "Why Mr. M'Intosh," said Isaac, very coolly, "what did you send for?" "Roosin, sir—roosin for my feedle, and be domm'd to ye." "Well," replied Sparks, "I always thought brimstone was rosin for a *Scotch fiddle.—Bernard's Rec. of the Stage.*

The Parsee, the Jew, and the Christian.

BY DR. F. A. KRUMMACHER.

A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire: what! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest: it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god' asked the Jew. Know ye not that this luminary, also, is but a work of the Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined, Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original?—They call the sun their god, and, descending even from this to a meaner object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye amuse the outward but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withdraw from them the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How then do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonia, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee, but it is awful too!

A Christian then drew nigh, and said—We call him FATHER.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other, and said—Here is at once an image and reality: it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said, with reverence and love—Our FATHER!—And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers.*

We had the pleasure of witnessing, yesterday, the launch of the canal packet boat, *Charles Fenton Mercer*, destined to be employed on the part of the canal now fit for navigation. Her length is seventy-five feet, and width between ten and twelve feet. She is narrower by several feet than she otherwise need be, by reason of her being obliged to enter the canal by the old locks until the part of the canal which passes through Georgetown (and is to be connected with the Tiber, in this city) be finished.—*Nat. Intel.*

American Cotton at Constantinople.—An extract of a letter from the Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, at Constantinople, says, "Our cotton goods are in high reputation here, (Constantinople.) I often hear them cried out in the streets: and when making some little purchases of cotton from the Turks, they have often given it, as the highest possible recommendation, that they were *American*—not dreaming that we were Americans. So much are our goods preferred here, that the English have actually put American stamps on their goods to sell them to better advantage."

New Steam Boiler.—A boiler has been invented on the low pressure principle by Braithwaite & Enison, Manchester, which dispenses with all chimneys, consumes its own smoke, saves 129 per cent. in cost of fuel, and 400 per cent. in space occupied by boiler. It is about to be used in the engines constructed for the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

THE REV. MR. PUTNAM will preach, on Sunday next, in the Unitarian Church, Smithfield street, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. Oct. 29.

A SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, who is competent to attend to any commercial business, wishes to obtain a situation, as a Clerk or Assistant, in a store or manufactory, or on board a steam boat, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. A line directed to J. A. A. through the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Oct. 29—3t*.

French & Latin together,

No. 110 MARKET STREET.

"*Alterius sic*
Altera poscit opem res et adjurat amici."
HORACE.

IN this course the Eclogues of Virgil are translated into French, so that the pupil is at the same time acquainted with the niceties of the Latin and the French. We need not remark that these Eclogues are so many immortal models of conversation and ingenuousness.

☞ Private attendances also are given, by Mr. Mouls, at the rate of $9 for one person, $12 for two persons, and $15 for three persons, for three months. Three lessons a week, of one hour each lesson. October 29—w2mo.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

☞ The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.

October 29.—1mo.

AUCTION SALES.

I WILL SELL, at the Store of George Faris, in Market street, on Thursday next, November 4th, his entire Stock of Dry Goods, very handsomely assorted, on a credit which will be made known at sale.

By order of the Assignees—WM. BELL, Jr. JOHN BISSELL, WM. GRAHAM, Jr.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

October 29, 1830.—2t.

VENANGO FURNACE

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand, is now offered for sale on advantageous terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, where all necessary information can be obtained from JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. the surviving partner on the premises, or by application to Mr. G. LEDLIE, of Pittsburgh, or DAVID DERRICKSON, Esq. Meadville, by letter or otherwise.

Oct. 29.—w3m.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

STRAY COW.—Came to the house of the subscriber, in Ohio township, on or about the 15th September, 1830, a RED COW, with a crop off the left ear; three or four years old; gives milk.

MEAD OLIVER,

Near N. Way's tavern, Sewickly.

Oct. 29, 1830.—3t*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, 16*th October*, 1830.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, agreeably to the Charter, on *Monday, the 15th November next*; to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Cashier.*

October 19—t15N.

GALT'S LIFE OF BYRON.—*Family Library, No. 9*, being *Galt's Life of Lord Byron*, with an Appendix, complete in one volume.

The Pleasures of Friendship, and other Poems; by *James M'Henry.* Fourth American edition.

Our Village: Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By *Mary Russel Milford.* 4th Series.

Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—3t

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

Sept. 14.—2mo.if.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830.—tf.

A. WAY & Co.

NUMBER 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN, Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

Purchased principally at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which they offer by the piece or package, at a small advance. In addition to their eastern goods, they are constantly supplied by the Harmony Society, on consignment, with Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c., which they sell at the manufacturer's prices, and lower than goods of the same quality can be purchased in any of the Atlantic cities.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment of Superior Ingrain Carpets and Hearth Rugs, and a fresh importation of Anker Bolting Cloths, by the piece or smaller quantity.

September 21, 1830.—w8t

ADELPHÆ SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Meason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830.—wtf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto: Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.

No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge. O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.
October 12.—tf.

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE TOKEN, embellished with splendid engravings; and the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, with 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first artists; for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. Oct. 26.

TO SUITORS.

Order of Business for the November Term, 1830.

THE First Week to be devoted to Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions. The Trial List in the Common Pleas to be taken up on the second Monday.—The Jury will be kept for three weeks; and an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas will be held, to commence on the fifth Monday of November next, at which the Trial List will be proceeded on until all the causes are disposed of.

CHARLES SHALER, President.
FRANCIS M'CLURE, } Associates.
JAMES RIDDLE, }
October 26, 1830.

WRITING ACADEMY.

THE Evening Exercises in the Pittsburgh Writing Academy commenced last week. Hours of attendance from 7 to 9. Gentlemen may commence at any time in the week, until vacancies are filled, as the number will be limited.

The Day School for Penmanship continues as usual. Hours for females, from 9 to 11, A. M. Those ladies who prefer remaining until 12 o'cl'k, for the purpose of attending to any other branches, can do so without incurring any additional charge.

A class of gentlemen attend from 2 to 4, P. M. for Penmanship. They may avail themselves of the h[illegible]4 to 5) for the same purpose, and on the same terms, as above. A fluent business Running Hand, (a subject I have studied for 18 years,) will still be my prime object to impart and establish.

N. B.—I will take one or two more Boarding scholars, (who will be instructed in general branches through the day,) should application be made in the early part of November.

☞My publication on Writing has been unavoidably postponed. It shall be forthwith coming, and with it my treatise on Penmaking, with plates, and a specimen of my new Chemical Writing Ink. ISAAC GUERNSEY,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
October 26, 1830—3t.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All the right, title, interest and claim of *Jesse Sill*, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of William Sill, Robert Smith, Hamilton Stewart, and Fauntley Muse; of which there are about sixty acres cleared, with two orchards, and on which are erected a log dwelling house, barn and still house.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jesse Sill, at the suit of Alexander Plumer.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, }
October 22, 1830—3t }

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

NEW GOODS,

NO. 45, MARKET STREET.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have just received an assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer them at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance—among them are, 25 bales Sheetings and Shirtings; 30 pieces blue, brown, and mixed Cassinets; Broad Cloths, Flannels, Circassians, Rattinets; Black and colored Merino Cloths; plain and figured changeable Gros-de-Naples; changeable figured Mandarin; an elegant assortment of fancy Handerchiefs, Card Cases, Reticules, Pocket Books and Wallets; blue cloth Table Covers, oil-cloth Matts, and a great variety of fancy and staple Dry Goods, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

The subscribers respectfully ask a share of public patronage, being determined to conform to the west market prices, and transact their business generally to the satisfaction of those who favor them with their custom. Please call and examine.

S. P. CHURCH & CO.
Pittsburgh Oct. 19.—6t.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.—About the 20th of October, 1829, a young man, named JAMES COLTON, left Northampton, Massachusetts, to seek employment in some place at the south or west. A few days after he left Northampton, he was seen by an acquaintance in New York, when he expected to leave that city for Philadelphia the next day. Since that time his friends have received no information respecting him; and, as it was usual for him to write frequently when absent, they cannot but indulge the most fearful apprehensions respecting him. He was 21 years of age, light complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and was by trade a Gilder and Looking-Glass Maker. Should this meet the eye of any one possessed of any information respecting the said James Colton, it would confer a favor on his friends, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them, to communicate the same, immed ately, by mail, to his brother, SAMUEL H. COLTON, Worcester, Massachusetts.
October 8—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*
February 12, 1830.—tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

* * For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School*, on the first of October. Aug. 27

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 3.—2m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.
October 8.—tf.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman with a family is desirous of obtaining a situation as Salesman in some Mercantile House. He has been employed in some of the most respectable houses in Baltimore. As employ is his object, to give his family support, a situation either of Salesman, Under Clerk, or Porter, would be acceptable. A line addressed to H. S. C. through this office, will be punctually attended to. October 15, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town.*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'ners.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRITING,
Blue and White } WRAPPING,
Bonnet and Fullers' } TEA PAPER,
} BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—tf.